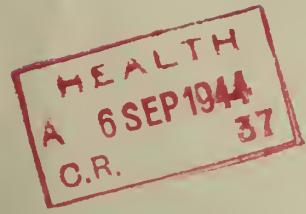


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BOROUGH OF BUCKINGHAM

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ANNUAL REPORT

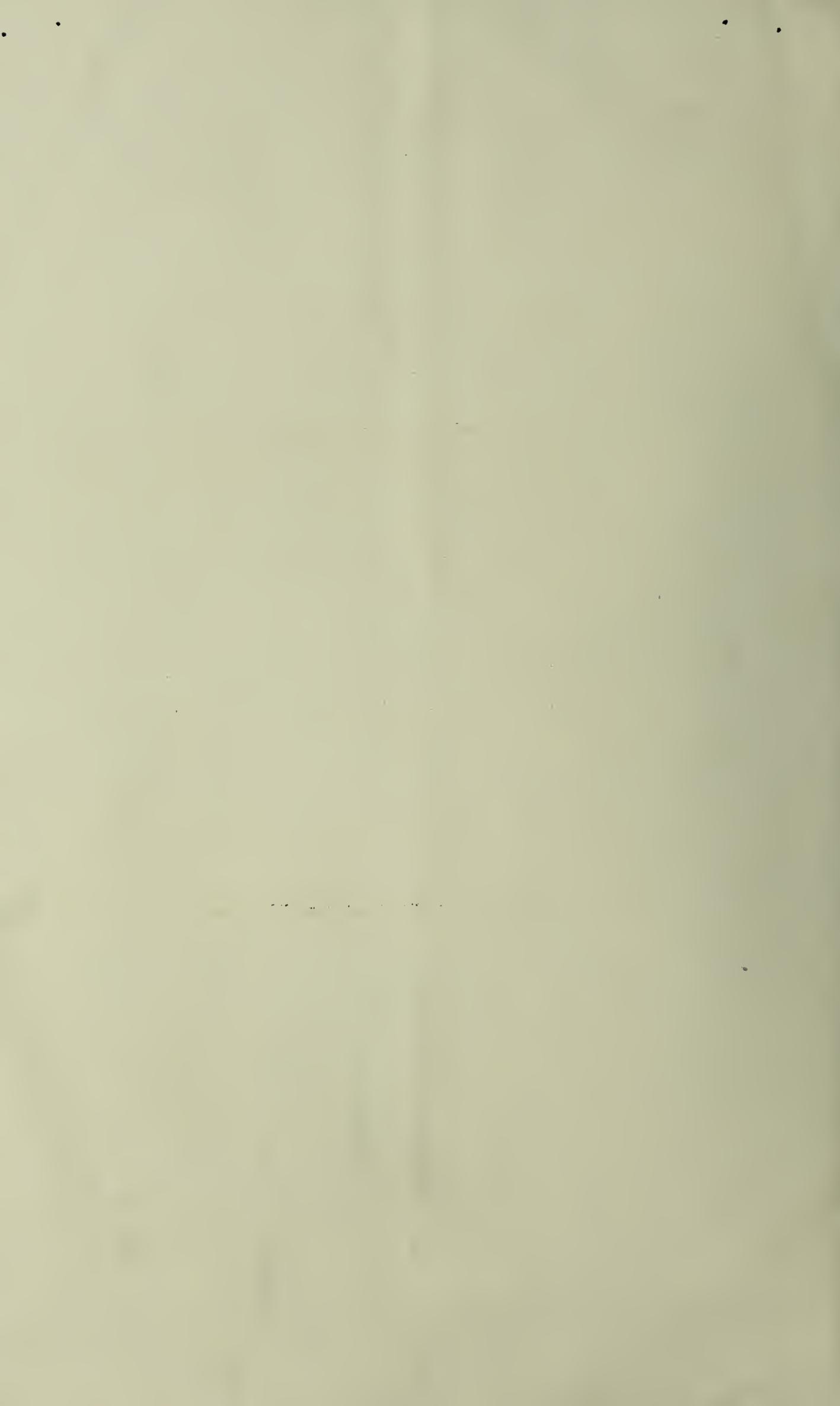
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1943

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BOROUGH OF BUCKINGHAM

Town Hall,

Buckingham.

Medical Officer,

Janet C. Ronaldson, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.

To the Mayor, Alderman and Burgesses of the Borough of Buckingham acting by the Council as an Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1943. This is again much curtailed in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular of February, 1940.

There has been little change in the Health Service. In the Schools, Routine Medical Inspection of the eight-year-old group has been eliminated as a wartime measure but any children suffering from defects are presented for examination and there is routine testing of vision.

There was a slight increase in the incidence of Infectious Disease, notably Measles and Scarlet Fever but no serious epidemic arose and no deaths occurred.

A slight decrease in the population of the Borough took place, due, no doubt, to freedom from air raids in 1943. Housing problems, however, were not much reduced thereby.

Diphtheria immunisation Clinics continue to be held once a month and attendances are good.

As in 1942, the health of the Borough has been very satisfactory.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Council and the Borough Surveyor for their help and consideration at all times.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) Janet Carfrae Ronaldson.

M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. Edin.Univ.

Acting Medical Officer of Health.



A. VITAL STATISTICS	1943.
Area.	6723 a.
Registrar General's estimate of population.	4095
Number of inhabited houses.	1118
Rateable Value.	£22,293
Sum represented by a penny rate.	£91
Rates	12/8
	M. F.
Live Births (Legitimate Illegitimate)	17 29 - 54 6 2
Still Births (Legitimate Illegitimate)	5 - - 5 - -
Death of infants under 1 year (Legitimate Illegitimate)	1 1 - 2 - -
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	- 1 - 1
Buckingham Maternal Mortality	- - -
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	- - -
" from Measles	- - -
" " Whooping Cough	- - -
" " Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1 1
" " Diphtheria	- - -
Principal Causes of Death	M. F.
Influenza	1. 1. 2
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2. 0. 2
Cancer	4. 3. 7
Diabetes	- - -
Heart Disease	10. 1. 11
Other circulatory Diseases	1. 1. 2
Digestive Diseases	1. 0. 1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	- - -
Syphilitic Disease	- - -
Acute Inf. Encephalitis	- - -



	M.	F.	T.
Intra Cranial or Vascular Lesions	2.	2.	4.
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	-	-	-
Premature Births	-	-	-
Conj.Mel. birth in Infant dis.	-	1	1
Suicide	-	-	-
Road traffic accidents	-	-	-
Other violent Causes	-	-	-
All other causes	1	5	6
Nephritis	1	0	1
Pneumonia	0	1	1
Bronchitis	1	0	1

Total..... Male 24. Female 17. Total..... 41

#### B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

1. Public Health Officials Mayor: Alderman J.M. Tilley

from November 9th 1943  
Lord Addington.

##### Public Health Committee

Chairman: Alderman A.E. Busby.

Aldermen: C.W. Cantell, F. Holton. W.H. Thomas.

Councillors: H. Cornwall, W.A. Griffiths, J.G. Denny,  
G.W. Downer, E.T. Hawes, Hon. F.S.  
Hubbard, J.S. Fringle, O. Rodwell,  
P.J. Small, S.G. Williams. *H.Smith*.

##### Public Health Officers

###### Temporary Medical Officer of Health

Janet C. Ronaldson, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edinburgh)

The M.O.H. is also M.O.H. for Bletchley U.D.C.  
and Buckingham R.D.C. and is also Assistant County  
Medical Officer, Bucks.

###### Sanitary Inspector

George Belson Chilvers, F.I.S.E.

Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute.

the  $\alpha$ -helix is the most stable conformation of the polypeptide chain. It is characterized by the presence of hydrogen bonds between the carbonyl oxygen of one residue and the amide hydrogen of the fourth residue in the sequence. This results in a repeating pattern of  $\text{C=O}$  and  $\text{N-H}$  groups along the backbone. The  $\alpha$ -helix has a right-handed twist, with each turn containing approximately 3.6 residues. The side chains of the amino acid residues extend outwards from the helix axis, creating a hydrophobic interior and a hydrophilic exterior.

The  $\beta$ -sheet is another common conformation of the polypeptide chain. It is characterized by the presence of hydrogen bonds between the carbonyl oxygens of one residue and the amide hydrogens of the second residue in the sequence. This results in a repeating pattern of  $\text{C=O}$  and  $\text{N-H}$  groups along the backbone. The  $\beta$ -sheet has a zig-zag pattern, with each turn containing approximately 2.7 residues. The side chains of the amino acid residues extend outwards from the sheet, creating a hydrophobic interior and a hydrophilic exterior.

The  $\gamma$ -helix is a less common conformation of the polypeptide chain. It is characterized by the presence of hydrogen bonds between the carbonyl oxygens of one residue and the amide hydrogens of the third residue in the sequence. This results in a repeating pattern of  $\text{C=O}$  and  $\text{N-H}$  groups along the backbone. The  $\gamma$ -helix has a right-handed twist, with each turn containing approximately 3.7 residues. The side chains of the amino acid residues extend outwards from the helix axis, creating a hydrophobic interior and a hydrophilic exterior.

The  $\delta$ -helix is a very rare conformation of the polypeptide chain. It is characterized by the presence of hydrogen bonds between the carbonyl oxygens of one residue and the amide hydrogens of the fifth residue in the sequence. This results in a repeating pattern of  $\text{C=O}$  and  $\text{N-H}$  groups along the backbone. The  $\delta$ -helix has a right-handed twist, with each turn containing approximately 4.7 residues. The side chains of the amino acid residues extend outwards from the helix axis, creating a hydrophobic interior and a hydrophilic exterior.

The  $\epsilon$ -helix is a very rare conformation of the polypeptide chain. It is characterized by the presence of hydrogen bonds between the carbonyl oxygens of one residue and the amide hydrogens of the seventh residue in the sequence. This results in a repeating pattern of  $\text{C=O}$  and  $\text{N-H}$  groups along the backbone. The  $\epsilon$ -helix has a right-handed twist, with each turn containing approximately 6.7 residues. The side chains of the amino acid residues extend outwards from the helix axis, creating a hydrophobic interior and a hydrophilic exterior.

The  $\zeta$ -helix is a very rare conformation of the polypeptide chain. It is characterized by the presence of hydrogen bonds between the carbonyl oxygens of one residue and the amide hydrogens of the ninth residue in the sequence. This results in a repeating pattern of  $\text{C=O}$  and  $\text{N-H}$  groups along the backbone. The  $\zeta$ -helix has a right-handed twist, with each turn containing approximately 8.7 residues. The side chains of the amino acid residues extend outwards from the helix axis, creating a hydrophobic interior and a hydrophilic exterior.

The  $\eta$ -helix is a very rare conformation of the polypeptide chain. It is characterized by the presence of hydrogen bonds between the carbonyl oxygens of one residue and the amide hydrogens of the eleventh residue in the sequence. This results in a repeating pattern of  $\text{C=O}$  and  $\text{N-H}$  groups along the backbone. The  $\eta$ -helix has a right-handed twist, with each turn containing approximately 10.7 residues. The side chains of the amino acid residues extend outwards from the helix axis, creating a hydrophobic interior and a hydrophilic exterior.

The  $\kappa$ -helix is a very rare conformation of the polypeptide chain. It is characterized by the presence of hydrogen bonds between the carbonyl oxygens of one residue and the amide hydrogens of the thirteenth residue in the sequence. This results in a repeating pattern of  $\text{C=O}$  and  $\text{N-H}$  groups along the backbone. The  $\kappa$ -helix has a right-handed twist, with each turn containing approximately 12.7 residues. The side chains of the amino acid residues extend outwards from the helix axis, creating a hydrophobic interior and a hydrophilic exterior.

The  $\lambda$ -helix is a very rare conformation of the polypeptide chain. It is characterized by the presence of hydrogen bonds between the carbonyl oxygens of one residue and the amide hydrogens of the fifteenth residue in the sequence. This results in a repeating pattern of  $\text{C=O}$  and  $\text{N-H}$  groups along the backbone. The  $\lambda$ -helix has a right-handed twist, with each turn containing approximately 14.7 residues. The side chains of the amino acid residues extend outwards from the helix axis, creating a hydrophobic interior and a hydrophilic exterior.

2. Laboratory Facilities.

The arrangements made with the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service of the School of Pathology, Oxford to perform pathological investigations continues.

3. Ambulance Facilities remain as heretofore.

4. Nursing in the Home remains as heretofore.

5. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres:  
The Welfare Centre has been carried out at The Congregational Schoolroom and has carried on its functions satisfactorily.

Other clinics under this head have been held as in previous years.

6. Hospitals.

No change in the Hospitals serving this area has occurred since the last report.

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water.

The Water Supply continued to be satisfactory as to quality and quantity.

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

No special work of Sewerage or Sewage Disposal has been carried out during the year. No complaints were received as to the smell from the works. The land was cultivated and a mangold crop raised. The chlorination of the sewage continues.

3. Rivers and Streams.

Complaints were received during the year as to paint and oil flowing into the river from the Castle Mills and the matter was taken up with the Company.

4. Public Mortuary.

The Public Mortuary has been of service to the Borough and Rural District.

5. Swimming Baths and Pools.

The bathing place in the river was again fairly well used. The movement on foot to provide a proper bathing place should be of great service and ensure bathing under hygienic conditions.

6. Factories.

No matter calls for special attention except complaints of the smell from the Paint Works were again received.

7. Schools.

There is nothing special to report under this head.



D. HOUSING

Negotiations are proceeding to acquire a 46 acre site for post war housing.

E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply.

Visits have been made to the farms supplying milk to the town.

There are thirty one registered Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

The Sanitary Inspector regularly inspects the meat at the Government Controlled Slaughter House.

F. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

General.

Fourteen cases of Scarlet Fever occurred during 1943 and 23 cases of Measles.

No other disease was prevalent during the year.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1943

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Notified</u>	<u>Admitted to Hospital</u>
Diphtheria	-	-
Scarlet Fever	14	11
Pneumonia	4	-
Measles	23	-
Erysipelas	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-
Cyphalmia Neonatorum	1	-

TUBERCULOSIS

<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non Respiratory</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Non Respiratory</u>	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2.	-	-	3	2.	-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

<u>No. under 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
48	40	88.

